

DEP.  
ENCL NO. 96  
Mr Rhodes 17 July 1995

ADDITIONAL LOG BOOK DATA  
1854 to 1899

## INTRODUCTION

1. The ship's Deck Log started as a notebook to aid navigation, principally in calculating dead reckoning but evolved to become a formal record of the ship's activities. From its earliest inception the Deck Log included weather observations, an example is at annex B. The Deck Log was kept and filled in every day at sea and in harbour. When completed warship Deck Logs were sent to the Public Record Office Kew, merchant ship Deck Logs were sent to Company Offices.
  2. The Meteorological Log came later in the middle of the 19th century when the Meteorological Department was established in the Department of Trade under Admiral Fitzroy. Fitzroy had been on the Darwin Expedition in HMS Beagle. The Fitzroy Barometer still found in antique shops, consists of a mercury barometer giving atmospheric pressure, a camphor tube indicating static charge in the atmosphere and an alcohol filled thermometer.
  3. Selected merchant ships were provided with a printed Met Log and unlike the Deck Log, the Met Log usually only kept on passage at sea. An example is at annex B.
  4. In this period some warships, mostly ships on hydrographic duties also kept Met Logs. Later, in the early twentieth century and onwards larger warships kept Met Logs as well as Deck Logs.
  5. There are 6,965 Ship's Meteorological Log Books at Bracknell and 11,089 (Warship) Deck Logs at Kew.
  6. Some earlier merchant ship Deck Logs found their way to Bracknell. The oldest log found on the shelves at Bracknell was from the Barque Chatham for a voyage from Liverpool to Jamaica in 1836. This was handwritten on blank pages (see annex C). The first log where entries are recorded in a printed Log is from the Royal Naval Survey Vessel Herald, in August 1845. These printed Logs contained several months observations.
  7. Warship Deck Logs stored in the archives at Kew date from early eighteen hundreds. At both Kew and Bracknell there is an abundant amount of weather information recorded from all parts of the world between 1854 and 1899.
- ## MARITIME ACTIVITY 1854 to 1899
8. In Naval warfare the level of naval action was high throughout the western hemisphere in conflicts such as the American Civil War, Franco-Prussian War, Crimean War, South American Wars, Franco-German War, Russo-Turkish War and in the Mediterranean where Naval bombardment was used to steer the direction of political events.
  9. This period saw the change from sail to steam, wood to iron and the early development of battleships - Ironclads.
  10. UK Merchant vessels traversed trading routes and supported

battle campaigns. The Declaration of Paris after the Crimean campaign had far reaching consequences for Britain, when she abandoned the right to stop neutral ships carrying contraband and accepted that the nationality of a ship covered her cargo.

11. Weather observations throughout this period were meticulously recorded. Annex A shows where the Logs are stored at the archive in Bracknell and annex B shows an example of the clear and precise record remaining some one hundred and fifty years later.

#### METEOROLOGICAL LOG BOOKS

12. There are 10,687 Met Log Books recorded in the registers for this period but only 6,965 remain on the shelves of the archive at Bracknell, 597 are from warships.

13. The oldest purpose designed and printed Met Log on the shelves at Bracknell is from 1845. In 1870 these Logs changed to a slimmed down version containing just one month's observations. Records from selected merchant ships started on 1st November 1854. The register records receiving 29 Met Logs from different ships in 1854. None of these could be found on the shelves but there is a considerable amount of data from these logs recorded in the Marine Data Bank.

14. Studies were made of one in twenty Logs. Data in the Marine Data Bank for this period showed that only four or five sets of observations are recorded from many of the Logs whereas there are many more observations available from the same Log. Most Logs are flush with information. An example is at annex B.

15. The Data Bank records just over one million observations for this period. There are twice that number not keyed.

16. Weather observations were invariably only recorded with the ship underway on passage. Very few are recorded at anchor. There is clear evidence that readings were written into rough Logs and copied into 'fair' Logs at a convenient time. One or two 'rough' Logs have found their way onto the shelves of the archive.

17. The 'fair' Logs are very neatly written and the same sense of pride and care is likely to have been taken when observing and recording data. Within the accuracy of their instruments the data will have a high degree of accuracy.

18. The observations are often supported by detailed comment and narrative in the remarks column. In one, descriptions of typhoon conditions are reported at length in cuttings from the Hong Kong 'daily' pasted in the Log (see annex D).

19. The majority of the bindings and cover edges are badly frayed. The Logs are very tightly packed with on average one hundred to a section on each shelf. Towards the end of the period some are parcelled in brown paper in batches of 20 to 30.

20. Such unique records deserve more careful stowage and the

system of boxing used at Kew Public Records Office if adopted at Bracknell would ensure easier access and better preservation. Restacking in this manner would require about 30% more shelf space.

21. Voyages in this period were to North America, South Africa, Mediterranean, India and Australia, via Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope.

#### DECK LOGS AT KEW

22. There are 11,089 Warship Deck Logs, volume numbers 5,560 to 16,649, filed in ADM3 series. Two registers cover the period. Vessels are recorded in alphabetical order and not by date order as in later periods. Some entries record vessels with only two or three Logs for one ship, others with fifteen to twenty. Deck Logs in this period covered up to one year's voyages.

23. A printed format came into common use just before the start of the period in about 1840. The layout of this first Deck Log covered twelve hour periods as shown in annex E. Later the layout changed to cover a twenty four hour period on one page.

24. This later Deck Log had one hundred and eighty pages. Each page recorded:

A. Course and distance run for the day (24 hours), mid-day Latitude and longitude (Dead Reckoning and Observed), Bearing and Distance at noon (from a fixed point of land).

B. For each hour:

Speed in knots, course steered, Lee Way in points, compass deviation.

C. Also, spaces for every hour, but usually only recorded at the end of each watch:

Wind, wind force, weather, barometer or sympiesometer, thermometer.

25. In later years the Lee Way column disappeared, wet and dry temperatures were recorded and sea temperature was taken and recorded from about 1864.

26. Beaufort wind scale was used and a code to denote the state of the weather. This code continues in use today:

i.e. "q p d l t - very hard squalls, showers of drizzle accompanied by lightening with very heavy thunder."

27. A log requiring more information was brought out for coal burning vessels it recorded in addition:

A. Every 12 hours:

Temperatures of Sea Water, Atmospheric temperature of Fore Stoke Hold, Aft Stoke Hold and Coal Boxes.

B. Every 24 hours:

Expenditure of coal for engines, ship expenditure of oil, tallow and ocham.

28. The majority of the Logs are stoutly bound with one hundred and eighty pages. They were produced by Waterlow & Sons of London Wall, London. It must have been a valued contract and Waterlow hung on to their monopoly throughout this period. Earlier editions are adaptations as the front cover is marked "Accounting Book".

29. In 1884 a reprint gave sea temperature its own column.

30. All entries are clearly and neatly written in black ink.

31. As in other periods there is often only one geographical position recorded each day at noon but up to seven sets of weather observations, one at the end of each watch, 0400, 0800, 1200, 1600, 1800, 2000 and 2359.

32. A single Deck Log covered many months and time at sea is fully documented with weather observations meticulously recorded. Earlier Logs do not describe the instrument used or it's position in the ship but a reprint of the Deck Log in 1875 added this requirement to the front cover. An example is given at annex F.

33. The Deck Logs are stored in boxes on the shelves two to three to a box. A thorough inspection of one Log every twenty revealed one hundred and eighty pages each with up to seven sets of observations taken at 0400, 0800, 1200, 1600, 1800, 2000 and 2359.

34. Not all logs had all one hundred and eighty pages completed. Also unlike the ship's Meteorological Log weather observations in this period continued at anchor and in harbour. Nevertheless with over a thousand observations in most Logs, from 11,089 Logs it is estimated that there are some six million observations of good quality taken at sea from oceans throughout the world that could be added to the Marine Data Base.

35. Random checks with the Marine Data Base show that non of the readings from Warship Deck Logs in this period has been keyed into the Marine Data Base.

36. The 597 warships submitting Met Logs (para 9) simultaneously may have duplicated material. These vessel can be easily identified in the archive registers and left out of any future processing if necessary.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS AVAILABLE

37. Due to the significant amount of additional material available in this period to add to the Data Base only a broad estimation of the quantity has been made. At a conservative calculation this is as follows:

Meteorological Log Books - 2 million

Warship Deck Logs - 6 million

38. Estimate of global areas covered by the observations in this period:

	Atlantic		Med	Indian Ocean		Pacific	
	North	South		North	South	North	South
Met Logs	42%	10%	15%	8%	12%	2%	11%
Deck Logs	40%	12%	15%	6%	13%	2%	12%

39. Several boxes of Log Books could be taken at a time for keying. Because of the clarity of record a manual keying operator would only require a short period of training. This will need to include a simple written decode for some conventions used in the Logs. In the example at annex E for example, wind direction is shown in a cross, i.e.  $\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ \times \end{smallmatrix}$  means the wind is from 225 or South West. Each number represents one point of the compass or eleven and a quarter degrees. In the example therefore  $4 \times 11 \frac{1}{4}$  in the 180 - 270 degree sector or  $180 + 45 = 225$  degrees.

40. The new wing of the Public Records Office is almost completed and this doubles the capacity of their archives. Reorganisation into the extended building starts next month and is programmed to complete at the end of 1996. The entire stock of Warship Deck Logs has been moved from the third floor to the basement of the old block.

41. This new area gives marginally more space but by far the easiest and quickest method of extracting data from these Logs is to remove them in their boxes in batches to a convenient processing site. This would require exceptional approval but in view of the fact that this enormous amount of information is readily available, lying unused and rarely drawn for public use approval is likely to be given.

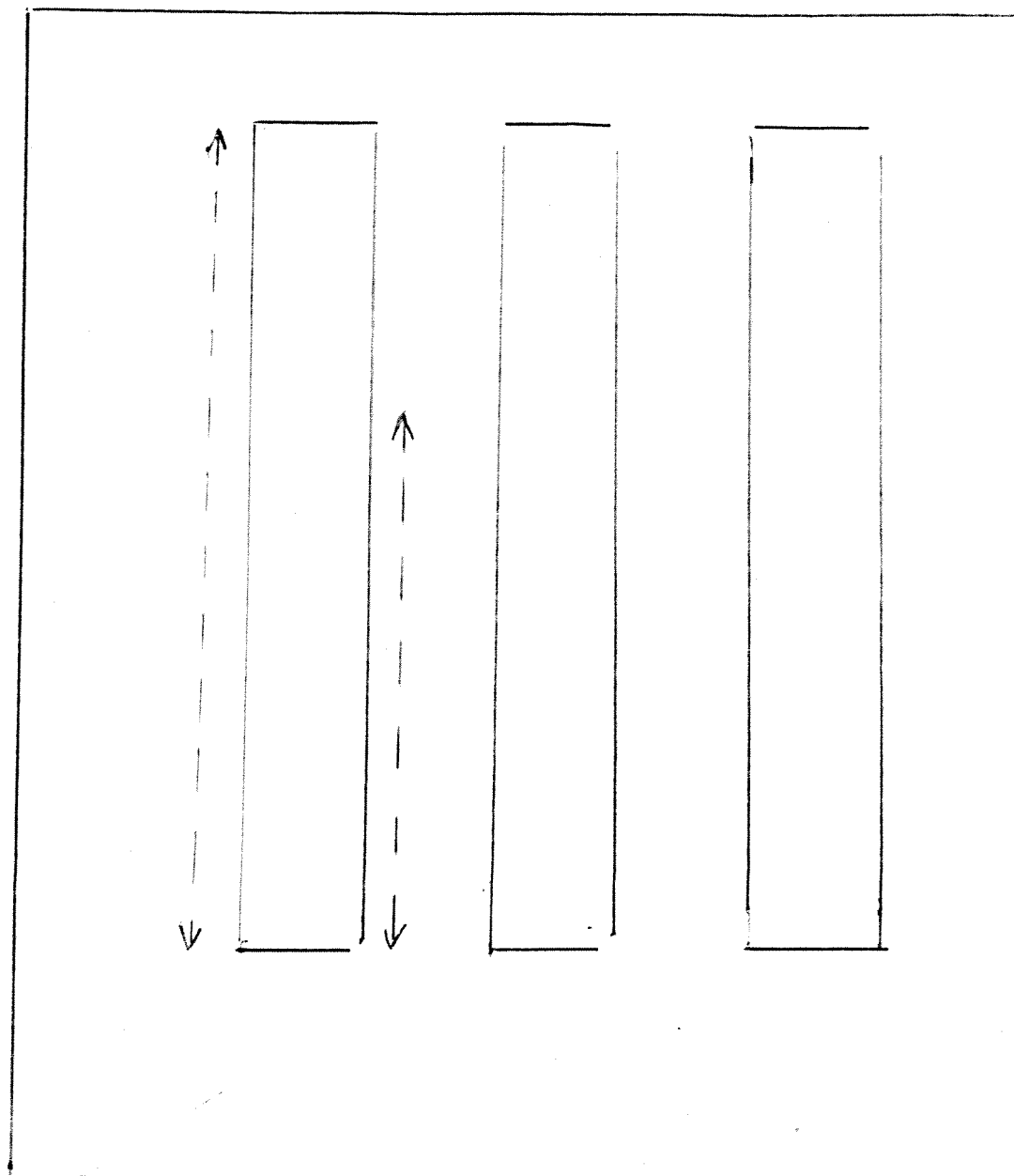
42. Such use to our forecasting organisation would validate the many hours and meticulous care past generations of seafarers took in recording this data.



Martin H Rhodes  
17th July 1995

- Annex A Location Met Office Archives  
B Example Met Log  
C Barque Chatham sample page 1836  
D Example detailed remarks Met Log  
E Example 12 hour Log  
F Example instrument details

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE ARCHIVES



← — — → 1854 to 1899

Meteorological Log kept on board S.S. "Leipere".

DATE.		Latitude.		Longitude.		Course and Distance.		Total Compass Error.	Ship's Head.	Wind. Every two hours, at the time of observation.	Barometer. No. 153	Thermom. ters.			
Year 1881						Each four hours.		Of Compass used for Wind, being Variation and Deviation combined. State whether by Az., Amp., or otherwise.	By same Compass as Wind, and Degrees of Heel to Port or Starboard. (P. or S.)	Give the times of changes in Direction and Force in the Remark Column. Direction. State if true, or subject to Compass Error, or only to Variation. Force. 0 to 12. See Beaufort Scale, p. 2.	Height of Cistern above Sea 16 feet.		Dry	Damp	
Month II		Observed.	Dead Reckoning.	Observed.	Dead Reckoning.	True Course.	Distance by Log.				Uncorrected Reading.	Att. Therm.	Bulb. No.	Bulb. No.	
Day.	Hour.														
Civil Time.															
21	2 A.M.	N	N	N	N										
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	NOON														
	2 P.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	MIDT														
22	2 A.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	NOON														
	2 P.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	MIDT														
23	2 A.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	NOON														
	2 P.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	MIDT														
24	2 A.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	NOON														
	2 P.M.														
	4														
	6														
	8														
	10														
	MIDT														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

A "Rough Book" is supplied with this Log. It is intended to be carried about to the different instruments, and may be retained by Commanders for future reference. It is ruled for 6 sets of observations daily.

Captain Wm. Laidley from Trinidad to Glasgow

Hour.	Clouds.		Weather.	Sea Surface.				Remarks.	
	When Lower Clouds do not move with the Wind, give the Direction they come from in the Remarks. (For Plates see p. 13 of Instructions.)			Direction from.	Disturbance. 0 to 9. See p. 2.	Temp. by No.	Specific Gravity, by No.		
	Lower : Names.	Upper : Names and Direction from.							Prop. of Sky Clouded. 0 to 10.
2 A.M.									
4	-	Cu-C	2	BC	SE	1	65.5		Strong E. trades having only faint
6									was from SE and E. winds -
8	Cum	Cu	3	BC	SE	1	64.0	11.0	Observed two small white birds flying
10									but so far off we could not distinguish
NOON	Small Cum	Cu	2	BC	SE	1	65.2	2.6	the species -
2 P.M.									
4	Small Cum	Cu	4	BC	SE	1	67.0		No flying fish and very little
6									largest weed seen today -
8		Cu-S	1	BC	SE	1	67.2		
10									
MIDT	St.	-	2	BC	SE	1	65.5	Ind	Heard around the buoy only.
2 A.M.									
4	Cum		2	BC	SE	1	66.0	4.0	Lower clouds moving from East
6								6.0	Set Topsails and Foresail.
8	Small Cum	Cu	3	BC	SE	1	65.0		
10									
NOON	Small Cum	Cu-S	6	BC	SE	1	66.0	2.6	
2 P.M.									
4	Small Cum	Cu	5	BC	SE	1	65.5		3.0 Passed a large piece of wood appar
6									ently a long time in the water it
8	th.	Cu	5	BC	SE	1	65.0		being covered with barnacles and
10									floating very deep -
MIDT	Cum-S		2	BC	SE	1	63.8	9.0	Wind backed to S.W. and grad
2 A.M.									ually freshened -
4	Cum-S		4	BC	SE	2	65.2		
6									
8	Cum	Cu-C	9	BC	SE	2	65.0		
10									
NOON	Cum-S	Cu	5	BC	SE	1	62.0	2.7	
2 P.M.									
4		Cu-S	10	BC	SE	1	62.0		
6									
8		Cu-S	10	BC	SE	2	62.0		5.30 a few light drops of rain
10									
MIDT	Small Cum	-	10	BC	SE	3	61.4	Ind	
2 A.M.									
4	Small Cum	-	10	BC	SE	2	60.5	3.0	Wind gradually hauling round
6									by north to N. by E -
8	Small Cum	-	10	BC	SE	3	60.8	8.0	Furled all square sails.
10									Sighted a common grey Gull
NOON	Cum	-	10	BC	SE	3	61.0	2.7	
2 P.M.									
4	Cum		10	BC	SE	3	60.5		4.0 Set Fore and Aft canvas -
6									Occasional showers of drizzling
8	Cum		10	BC	SE	2	60.5		rain -
10									9.0 Wind hauling to S.W. set all
MIDT	Cum		10	BC	SE	2	60.8		square sails -
2a	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
									26

Those who observe more frequently can use 2 divisions for each day. It will be a convenience in copying if the four days on one opening of the Rough Book be copied into a similar opening of the Log.



# Barque Chatham from

Ther Bar	W. H. 2 <sup>d</sup>	Comms	Winds	Friday 2 <sup>d</sup> Dec-1836
60 30.33	1 5	S. S. W.	W. S. E.	Commenced fresh breeze cloudy & clear weather - All sail set upon a wind
60 30.34	2 5			
61 30.35	3 5			
61 30.33	4 5	N. W. by W.	W. by S.	At 4 Luck to the S. S. E.
61 30.38	5 4			
62 30.36	6 3	N. W.	N. E. by N.	
62 30.37	7 5			
62 30.35	8 5			
63 30.32	9 5	N. W. by W.		At 9 Wind freshening in S. G. S. S.
	10 5			
61 30.35	11 5			
60 30.31	12 5			At night strong breeze & heavy W. surge reefed the S. S. S.
	1 5	N. W.		
	2 5			
58 30.25	3 4	N. W. by W.		A. M. Wind increasing -
59 30.17	4 4			At 4 Coupled up the S. S. S. & the M. S. S.
60 30.13	5 4	N. W.		
61 30.8	6 3			At 6 close reefed the fore top M. reefed the S. S. S. & furlled the reefed M. S. S.
62 30.4	7 3			
62 30.2	8 2			At 8 strong gales with a heavy S. S. S.
61 30.3	10 2			No Obs.
61 30.3	11 2			
61 30.3	12 2			Lat. D. R. 49-49 N. 30-11 W.

Ther Bar	W. H. 2 <sup>d</sup>	Comms	Winds	Saturday 3 <sup>d</sup> Dec
61 30.1	1 3	N. W. by W.	W. by S.	Strong gales & heavy W. Wind freshening & moderating at intervals
60 30.1	2 3			
60 30.1	3 3			
60 29.98	4 3			
61 29.96	5 2	S. W. by S.		At 5 Squally with rain was to the S. W.
62 30.0	6 2			
61 30.2	7 2			
61 30.1	8 2			
60 30.10	9 2	S. S. W.	West	At 8 fresh gales & clear W.
	10 2			
63 30.10	11 2	S. W. by S.	W. by S.	A heavy cross sea - Ship very laborious
	12 2			
63 30.10	1 2			A. M. O. W.
62 30.14	2 2			
	3 2			
62 30.16	4 2			At 4 set the reef M. S. S.
	5 2			At 5 reefed out of M. S. S. & S. S. S.
63 30.10	6 2			N. W. Moderating a little - set reef out S. S. S. & M. S. S. set furl of S. S. S.
62 30.24	8 2			
62 30.24	9 2			
62 30.24	10 3			
62 30.26	11 3			
62 30.20	12 3			Lat. Obs. 49-12 N. 30-22 W.
61 30.31				

# Liverpool towards Panama

Ther Bar	W. H. 2 <sup>d</sup>	Comms	Winds	Sunday 4 <sup>th</sup> Dec-1836
62 30.27	1 3	S. W. by S.	W. by S.	Fresh gales cloudy W. - strong breeze to the S. S. S. & moderating
62 30.30	2 3			
62 30.29	3 3			
62 30.30	4 3			
62 30.32	5 3	S. S. W.		
64 30.30	6 3			
64 30.32	7 3			
63 30.33	8 3			At 8 set in the S. S. S. & S. S. S.
62 30.37	9 3			
61 30.36	10 3			At night fresh gales & clear W.
61 30.33	11 3			
62 30.37	12 3			
	1 3			
	2 3			
61 30.34	3 3			At 3 A. M. cloudy wind freshening a little
	4 3			
60 30.38	5 3			At 5 set to the S. S. S.
60 30.39	6 3			At 6 reef out of the S. S. S. & S. S. S.
61 30.37	7 3	S. S. W.	West	Lat. Ind. 48-8 N. 30-5 W.
62 30.37	8 3			Obs. 48-19 N. 30-5 W.
62 30.37	9 3			D. R. 48-19 N. 30-5 W.
	10 3			
	11 3			
	12 3			D. R. 10-17 W.

Ther Bar	W. H. 2 <sup>d</sup>	Comms	Winds	Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> Dec
63 30.35	1 3	N. W. by W.	West	Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> Dec
62 30.33	2 4			Cloudy weather - Wind falling & moderating
61 30.34	3 4	N. W. by W.		At 3 set the S. S. S. & S. S. S.
61 30.34	4 4			
60 30.34	5 4	N. W. by W.		At 5 Squally & cloudy with the S. S. S.
61 30.33	6 2			At 6 set the reef M. S. S.
61 30.34	7 2			At 7 reefed out of M. S. S. & S. S. S.
60 30.31	8 2			N. W. Moderating a little - set reef out S. S. S. & M. S. S. set furl of S. S. S.
61 30.31	9 2			
61 30.31	10 2			
61 30.28	11 2			
60 30.30	12 2			At night strong gales & cloudy with the S. S. S.
60 30.27	1 2			
61 30.29	2 2			
61 30.29	3 2			
61 30.29	4 2			
61 30.30	5 2			
61 30.28	6 3			
62 30.27	7 3			
62 30.24	8 3			
	9 3			
	10 3			
	11 3			
	12 3			



# Meteorological Log kept on board *SSM Surveying Vessel "Magpie"*

DATE.		Latitude.		Longitude.		Course and Distance.		Total Compass Error.	Ship's Head.	Wind.	Barometer.		Thermometers.								
Year 1880						Each four hours.		Of Compass used for Wind, being Variation and Deviation combined.	By same Compass as used for Head, and Degrees of Heel to Port or Starboard. (P. or S.)	Every two hours, at the time of observation.	No. 325										
Month X		Observed.	Dead Reckoning.	Observed.	Dead Reckoning.	True Course.	Distance by Log.	State whether by Az., Amp., or otherwise.		Give the times of changes in Direction and Force in the Remark Column.	Height of Cistern above Sea 8 feet.		Uncorrected Reading.	Att. Therm.	Dry Bulb.	Damp Bulb.					
Day.	Hour.									Direction. State if true, or subject to Compass Error, or only to Variation.	Force. 0 to 12. See Beaufort Scale, p. 2.				No.	No.					
	2 A.M.														109.7	109.4					
9	4	The Eastern and Australian Mail steamship Brisbane, Captain Reddell, which left here on the 14th with the Australian mails, via Torres Straits, was compelled by stress of weather to put back to port on the evening of the 14th inst., after having experienced terrific weather and sustaining considerable damage. The after steering gear has been carried away, she has lost six of her boats, everything movable was swept from her decks, and one of her quartermasts was washed overboard. The passengers landed on the 17th inst., and the ship has gone to the Cosmopolitan Dock for repairs. The following is her report of the storm, kindly furnished by Captain Reddell:—The steamship Brisbane left Hongkong at 5.30 p.m. on the 14th inst., accompanied with moderate North-East breeze and cloudy weather. Cleared Ly-ee-moon Pass at 6 p.m. At 10 p.m. wind increased to a gale with a heavy Easterly swell, the ship taking large quantities of water; at 10.30 p.m. a heavy sea was shipped, carrying away two boats; at midnight gale still increasing, kept ship before the wind. One a.m. 15th, blowing furiously, with violent squalls and heavy rain; shipped a succession of seas which swept over three boats and all moveable things on deck overboard; 4 a.m., blowing a hurricane, hove ship to, shipped a heavy sea which carried away the after steering gear; 8 a.m. wind still blowing hurricane force and gradually veering to westward; 10 a.m. starboard lifeboat blown away, barometer rising but no improvement in the weather; 3 p.m. weather abating and heading southwards; 6.30 p.m. stood away for Hongkong. At midnight wind South-East. 5 a.m. on the 16th, wind E.N.E., moderate gale, heavy sea with constant heavy rain. 1.50 p.m. sighted Single Island and arrived at Hongkong at 5 p.m. Experienced very strong Easterly set. At 8 a.m. on the 15th missed a quartermaster, McIntyre, supposed to have been washed overboard while securing rudder. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.38. The following is the report of the American ship South American, Captain Knowles, which put back on Sunday in distress.—Sailed from Hongkong on 1st October, and first two days had calm weather; drifted, with strong S.W. current, 90 miles, then took wind fresh from N.E., and stood over to Luzon; worked up with light westerly winds to North end of Luzon. Monday the 11th, commenced with fresh wind from N.E., then strong from E.N.E., and falling bar. Tuesday the 12th the wind was blowing heavy from E. by N.; at 8 a.m. furled upper topsail, and took in jib. Noon, furled the reefed mainsail and foresail. At 4 p.m. took in fore and mizen lower topsails. Barometer down to 29.5 10th; at this time making a clean break over ship fore and aft. Barometer 29.4 10th, rain and wind blinding; wind at hurricane force. At 3 a.m., on the 13th a tremendous sea running. The ship gave a very heavy lurch on top of a mountainous sea, and the mizen mast, with everything attached, broke off at deck and went over port side; some of the spars striking main yard, carried away main yard, lower main topsail yard, main top-gallant mast, and breaking off main royal yard in slings. All of the braces at main were also carried away, and the yards swung first one side and then the other, at every roll of the ship carrying away all the lifts and twisting the head of mainmast. The wreck was cut away as quickly as possible, which work took about one hour; got ship before the wind; and in nine hours she went 99 miles by patent log under bare poles. The wind then moderated. Barometer still at 29.5 10th. Set lower fore-top-sail and main top-mast stay-sail, and headed to W.N.W. 14th, light southerly wind and heavy sea from N.E., and what sail we could, worked all day reefing off rope all securing yards. 15th got an upper main topsail set; wind from S.E., and heavy northerly swell. 16th, wind at S.E. and E.S.E.; latter part of the day came out in heavy squalls from N.E. On the night of the 16th it was blowing strong, and the rain pouring in torrents. On the morning of the 17th still blowing strong from the N.E. by E., and North Lama hove in sight bearing West; kept off and ran into East Lama Channel; got pilot at entrance, and arrived at anchor off Green Island at 12.30.																			
	6																				
	8																				
	10																				
	NOON																				
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
NOON																					
2 P.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					
MIDT																					
2 A.M.																					
4																					
6																					
8																					
10																					

# LOG of the Ship *Agave*, Captain Henry Joyntree from

H.	K.	F.	Courses steered.	Courses corrected.	Winds.	Force.	Ther.		Bar.	H.	M.			
							Air.	Wat.						
1	5		NE by N	Royal.								Monday, December 13th 1858		
2	5											Unsteady breeze & cloudy.		
3	5											4. Squally with rain.		
4	5											5. Set the Port & took in the (Barbar)		
5	5											studding-sail; set all useful sail to		
6	5											the best advantage.		
7	5				wt	4	747	29.65	79			Carpenter repairing bulwarks.		
8	5											Hands variously employed in the fore		
9	5	4			wt	4	801	81	29.980	80		& after hold.		
10	5													
11	76	4			wt	4	808	812	29.974	81	14			
12	8													
COURSE AND DISTANCE.					LATITUDE.				LONGITUDE.			VARIATION.	BEARING AND DISTANCE AT NOON.	
By Account.		By Observation.		By Account.		By Observation.		By Acc.		By Chron.		By Lunars.		
N 40 E. 126m		N 41 E. 130m		8. 15 S.		8. 14 S.		81. 00 E.		81. 04 E.		1/2 pt. E.		Current. N 76 E. 4 1/2 miles
1	6		NE by N	Do.								Moderate breeze & fine weather.		
2	6	4												
3	7	4			57	5	81	29.902	817					
4	7	4												
5	7	4												
6	7	4												
7	8	4												
8	8	4												
9	8	4			57	4	802	29.990	81					
10	8													
11	8													
12	8	4										Midnight. Moderate breeze & fine weather.		

H.	K.	F.	Courses steered.	Courses corrected.	Winds.	Force.	Ther. Air.	Ther. Wat.	Bar.	H.	M.	
1	6		NE.	Royal.								Tuesday, December 14th 1858
2	6											Moderate breeze & fine weather.
3	5											Daylight. Light wind & smooth sea.
4	5											Carpenter repairing Bulwarks.
5	5											Hands variously employed.
6	5											
7	5											
8	5											
9	5											
10	5											
11	5											
12	5											Noon. Light air & fine weather.

COURSE AND DISTANCE.				LATITUDE.		LONGITUDE.			VARIATION.	BEARING AND DISTANCE AT NOON.	
By Account.		By Observation.		By Account.	By Observation.	By Acc <sup>t</sup> .	By Chron.	By Lunars.			
N 43 E. 125m		N 47 E. 136m		6. 41 S.	6. 43 S.	82. 30 E.	82. 44 E.		1/2 pt. E.	Current N 81 E. 13 1/2 miles	
1	3	4 2	NE	Do.	34	3	82 3	82 24	82 14	Light air & fine weather. At Port Main bp must stud sail.	
2	4										
3	4										
4	3										
5	3										
6	3										
7	2										
8	3										
9	3										
10	2										
11	2										
12	1										
			N 6 E.	54	2, 3	80 7	82 2	30 23	81 5	Midnight. Light air & fine weather.	

Entered at Stationers' Hall.—London.—Printed for and Sold by CHARLES WILSON (late NORIE & WILSON), Publisher of Charts and Nautical Works to the Admiralty; H. M. Hon. Board of Excise, the Honourable East India Company, and Corporation of the Trinity House; at his Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, 167, Leadenhall Street, near the Royal Exchange.

# London towards Madras.

H.	K.	F.	Courses steered.	Courses corrected.	Winds.	Force.	Ther. Air.	Ther. Wat.	Bar.	H.	M.				
1	1		N. by E.	Royal.								Wednesday, December 15 <sup>th</sup> 1858.			
2	1											Light variable air & cloudy weather.			
3	1	4													
4	3														
5	3	4									P.S. 12.	Carpenter repairing Bulwarks.			
6	4	4			st	2	79.7	30.025	79.3			Hands employed painting outside.			
7	4	4										Let starboard Main-top-gallant-			
8	4	4										studding-sail.			
9	4				st	3	80.7	81.7	30.070	80.3	14	Noon. Light air & fine weather.			
10	3	4													
11	3	4													
12	3				st	2	83.6	82.2	30.010	82					
COURSE AND DISTANCE.					LATITUDE.					LONGITUDE.			VARIATION.	BEARING AND DISTANCE AT NOON.	
By Account.			By Observation.		By Account.		By Observation.			By Acc.		By Chron.		By Lunars.	
N 29 E. 72m.			N 32 E. 61 1/2m.		5. 35 S.		5. 49 S.			82. 12 E.		82. 17 E.		1/2 pt. E.	Current. 1/4 E. 15 miles.
1	3	4	N. by E.									Light air & fine weather.			
2	3				st	3	83	82.8	29.988	83					
3	4														
4	4														
5	4														
6	3	4													
7	4	4													
8	3	4			st	3	81.5	82.0	30.065	82.2		Midnight. Light air & fine weather.			
9	3														
10	3														
11	2	4													
12	3														

H.	K.	F.	Courses steered.	Courses corrected.	Winds.	Force.	Ther. Air.	Ther. Wat.	Bar.	H.	M.	
1	3		N. by E.	Royal.								Thursday, December 16th 1858
2	2		N. by E.									Light air & fine weather continued.
3	2											Almost calm.
4	1											Shifted the Life-boat to the starboard
5	0											& the cutter to the Port-Side.
6	0											Hands employed painting the stern,
7	1											foremast &c.
8	1											Carpenter repairing Bulwarks.
9	1											
10	2											
11	2											
12	3											

COURSE AND DISTANCE.				LATITUDE.				LONGITUDE.			VARIATION.	BEARING AND DISTANCE AT NOON.
By Account.		By Observation.		By Account.		By Observation.		By Acc <sup>t</sup>	By Chron.	By Lunars.		Current. N 70 E. 18 miles.
N 16 E. 69m.		N 27 E. 75m.		4.. 48 S.		4.. 42 S.		82. 34 E	83. 51 E			
1	2	N 6 E.									Light air & fine weather.	
2	4											
3	3			+	3	83	7837	29992	84		P.S. 1/4	
4	3	4										
5	3	4									Light air & fine weather.	
6	3	4										
7	3	4									11 1/2	
8	4			+	3	81	7827	30056	82			
9	3	4										
10	2	4										
11	1	4										
12	2											

Where may be had—Charts and Maps for all Parts of the World; Sextants, Quadrants, Telescopes, Barometers, and Thermometers, on the best Construction; Books for Ship and Boat Building, Sail Making, Rigging, Naval Tactics, Mast, Gun, and Block Making, for the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine; also Nautical Publications in general.

Establishment of Ship's Company

Officers .....	18
Petty Officers .....	38
Seamen, <del>Boardsmen</del> <i>Boardsmen</i> .....	95
Boys .....	13
Marines .....	65
Engine-room establishment	54

ARMAMENT, Including Boat and Machine Guns.		TORPEDO EQUIPMENT.
Where Mounted.	Nature and Number.	Particulars of.
A. 25 Ton. T.L.R. in Main on Top of Mast ..	A. 25 Ton. T.L.R. 6 for 25.6 in 1 "Mortar 6-in 4 port T.L.R. 12- 7 .....	A. 12 in Torpedo Tubes

BAROMETER.

Mercurial or Aneroid *Mercurial*  
Name of Maker and number *Cadie A 548*  
Height of eastern above sea *24 feet*

Thermometers for Air Temperature.

Position in Ship *Port Side of Wheel House*  
Whether in screen *Yes*  
Maker and No. *Casella. 1820* From *29 July 1913* To *19 Sept 1913*  
" " *1821* " " " "  
" " " "  
" " " "  
N.B.—The thermometer attached to barometer should never be used for air temperatures.

Thermometers for Sea Temperature.

Maker and No. *Casella. 1822* From *29 July* To *19 Sept 1913*  
" " " "  
" " " "  
" " " "  
N.B.—When new instruments are brought into use, the date of change is to be given.

G & S [2969] 1000 4/87

DEVIATION OF STANDARD COMPASS.

When Strung *2 Aug 1893* Where at *Malta*  
In Latitude *35 53 N* Longitude *14.31* Variation *9.20 W*  
By whom *Steyn Command T. Hawkins Smith*  
Position of Stand. Compass from Taffrail in feet *101 ft 3 in*  
" " from Funnel in feet *51 10*

Note.—Whenever, during a Ship's Commission, a fresh Log Book is opened, the deviation table last obtained should be entered here; later tables to be entered following.

Ship's Head by Stand. Comp.	Deviation of Stand. Comp.	Correct Magnetic Course.	Ship's Head by Stand. Comp.	Deviation of Stand. Comp.	Correct Magnetic Course.
North		<i>North.</i>	S		<i>South.</i>
N by E	0	<i>N 1/4 E</i>	S by W	0	<i>S 1/4 W</i>
NNE	0	<i>NN 1/2 E</i>	SSW	0	<i>SSW</i>
N by N	0	<i>N 1/4 N</i>	SW by S	0	<i>SW 1/4 S</i>
NE	0	<i>N 1/2 E</i>	SW	0.30 E	<i>SW</i>
NE by E	0.10 E	<i>N 1/4 E</i>	SW by W	0.30 E	<i>SW 1/4 W</i>
ENE	0.10 "	<i>E 1/4 N</i>	WSW	0.10 E	<i>WSW</i>
E by N	0.10 "	<i>E 1/2 N</i>	W by S	0.10 E	<i>W 1/4 S</i>
E	0	<i>E 1/4 N</i>	W	0.10 E	<i>West.</i>
E by S	0.10 E	<i>E 1/2 S</i>	W by N	0.10 W	<i>W 1/4 N</i>
ESE	0.10 E	<i>E 3/4 S</i>	WNW	0.20 W	<i>WNW</i>
SE by E	0	<i>E 3/4 S</i>	NW by W	0	<i>NW 1/4 W</i>
SE	0	<i>E 1/2 S</i>	NW	0	<i>NW</i>
SE by S	0	<i>E 1/4 S</i>	NW by N	0	<i>NW 1/4 N</i>
SSE	0	<i>S 1/4 E</i>	NNW	0	<i>NNW</i>
S by E	0	<i>S 1/2 E</i>	N by W	0	<i>N 1/4 W</i>

After, 5 } Aff. Forward  
visions }  
ater, 3 } Aff. 21 1/2 9 " Forward 21 1/2 6 "  
visions }  
Water } Aff. Forward  
towed, }  
tepped }  
asts in } Fore Main Mizzen  
..... }  
m  
REMARKS  
to the Sailing or other Qualities of the Ship and how  
the Ballast is Stowed.

20 tons pig iron. Stowed in after part of ship  
Aft H. Bulkhead.

*To Muster*  
Captain *H. H. H. H.* { Navigating  
Officer.

*Supplies* *W. H. H. H.* Executive Officer. *Geo. H. H. H.* Carpenter.